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HUERTA IS READY TO CONSIDER

The Peace Offer Suggested By South American Ministers

Word Given Out by Spanish Envoy.

SITUATION IS RELIEVED

Entire Mexican Problem, However, Is Not Solved.

CARRANZA NOT HEARD FROM

Huerta May Yet Refuse to Accede to President Wilson's Demand That He Eliminate Himself From the Situation and Restore Legislative Government in Mexico—Washington Officials Pleased, but Troops and Ships Will Not Be Recalled at Present.

Washington, April 27.—Huerta has consented to mediate the present crisis with the United States government. This statement was made at the Spanish embassy which has been designated by Huerta to represent him at Washington.

Senor Riano, the Spanish ambassador, said that his advice were not official, but that he had received word from Mexico City that Huerta had consented. It is expected that the official communication from Huerta will soon be received at the Spanish embassy, to be delivered to the diplomatic representatives in Washington of Argentina, Chile and Brazil.

This means all present hostilities between the United States and Huerta will cease, at least pending the mediation program. So far as was learned no word has yet been received from Carranza, but there is no doubt in Washington that he will be forced to now, through public sentiment in Mexico, become a party to the mediation.

The acceptance of the offer of the South American republic to mediate does not mean that the entire Mexican problem has been solved. It does mean, however, that a crisis has been avoided and the chances are very much in favor of developments which will prevent a renewal of the hostilities into which the United States has been forced. There is nothing in the mediation proposal as submitted to Huerta which indicates the conditions imposed by President Wilson. These conditions are: That Huerta be eliminated and that legislative government in Mexico be restored.

When it comes to the working out of the fundamental problems in the Mexican situation there may be insurmountable difficulties, but all Washington drew a deep breath of relief when the news flashed from the Spanish embassy that at least temporary suspension of the trouble was averted.

If Huerta finally accepts the conditions imposed by President Wilson and consents to his own elimination and the resumption of a constitutional government he will be reversing himself on his previous defiant attitude toward these demands. On several occasions he has flatly refused to consider any such proposals.

The news received by the Spanish embassy, although unofficial, was immediately given to Secretary Bryan. Mr. Bryan lost no time in getting in touch with the president, and there were evidences on all hands that official Washington is now very hopeful indeed of a peaceful solution of the most serious and threatening problem that has yet confronted it. There is no likelihood, however, of any recalling of troops or battleships or any backward step on the part of

the United States at Vera Cruz until the mediation is completed.

WILL EXCHANGE REFUGEES

Navy Department Announces Arrangements at Vera Cruz.

Washington, April 27.—This bulletin was given out by the navy department:

"Although two trains have arrived at Vera Cruz from Mexico City, no American refugees have reached Vera Cruz.

"Admiral Fletcher sent out a train with 270 Mexicans who wished to leave Vera Cruz for Mexico City. Arrangements have been made with Mexicans to exchange refugees at a point about six miles out of the city twice a day. Captain Tweedle of the British navy left on a train conveying dispatches for foreign ministers in Mexico City. The detachments of troops sent to guard the waterworks, three miles to the northward, and other troops sent six miles to the southward of the city have encountered no opposition and have not been molested in any way."

VILLA HEARD FROM

Rebel Does Not Think Favorably of Mediation Proposal.

Juarez, Mexico, April 27.—General Villa, interviewed regarding the mediation of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, made these remarks:

"While I am hoping that their mediations will go through to success, yet I do not wish to see the control of affairs go out of the hands of the United States, which is big enough, broad enough and powerful enough to be patient and tolerant of us in our troubles."

"I would hate to see those three powerful South American countries gain too strong a hold on my country, for that would not be for our good. I know them, and they are like some people in my country who do not always do as they say."

"My first wish would be that President Wilson handle this whole affair alone, for I believe he is honest and intelligent enough to know what is right and do it."

HUERTA MAKES DENIAL

Tells New York Newspaper He Will Stick to Post.

New York, April 27.—The World this morning publishes the following: "The World sent a dispatch to General Huerta telling him of reports in New York that he was preparing for flight to Manzanillo to seek refuge on a Japanese cruiser. The following reply was received:

"It is absolutely false, the version that I intend leaving this republic. My place is right here. V. Huerta."

DISORDERS CEASE

Admiral Fletcher Reports That Quiet Prevails at Vera Cruz.

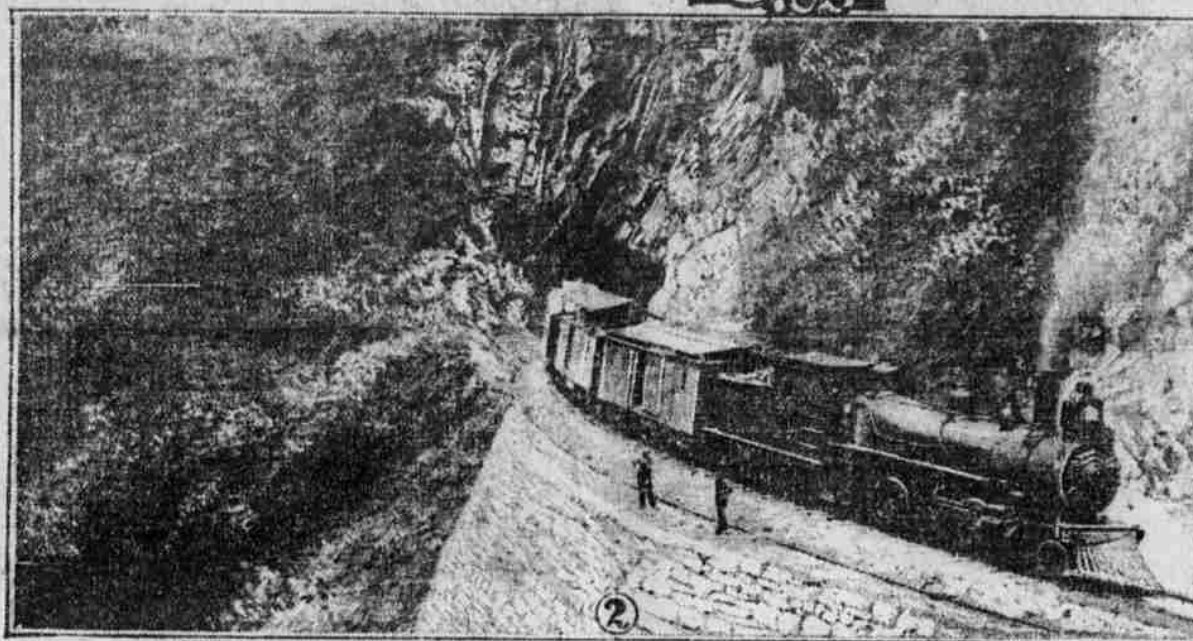
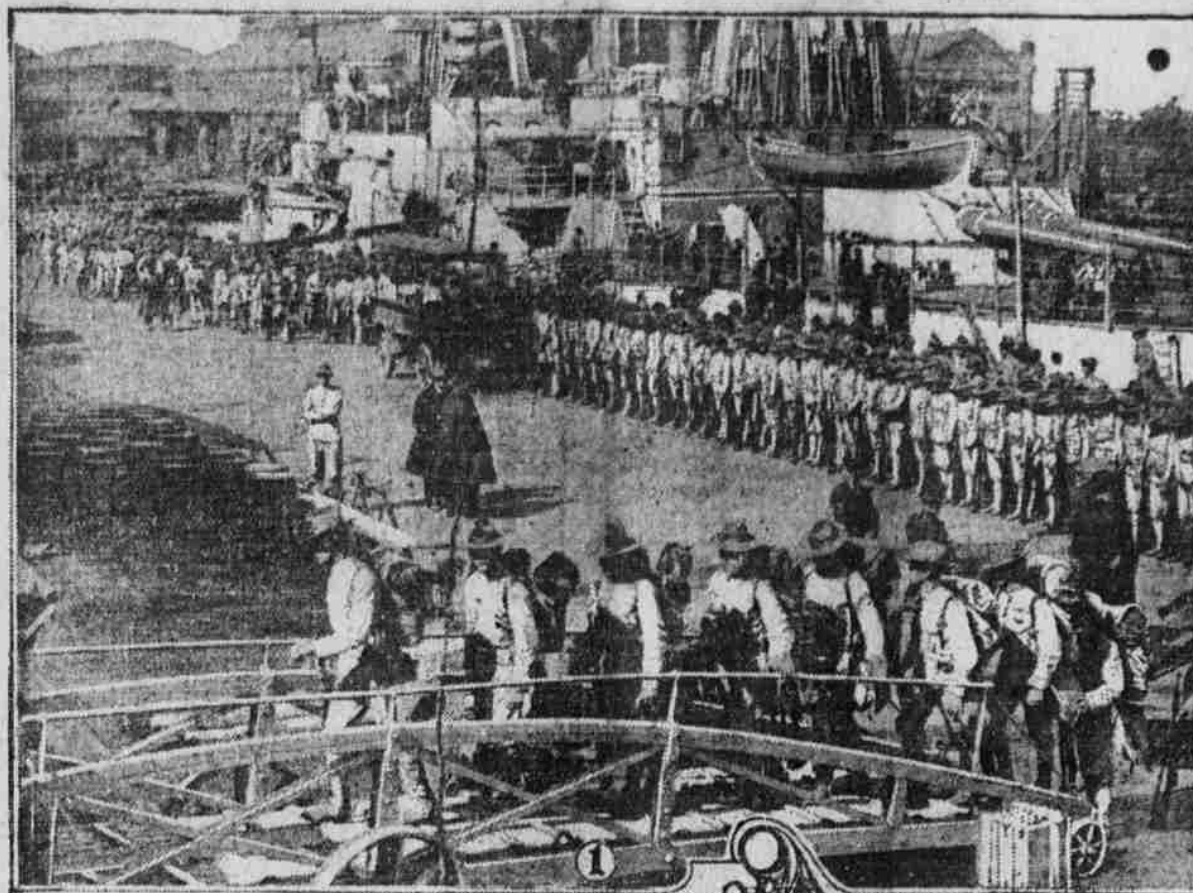
Washington, April 27.—Admiral Fletcher reports to the secretary of the navy that the situation in Vera Cruz is as follows:

"A large patrol is still maintained in the city and no signs of disorder are in evidence. The defense lines extend around the city with outposts on the sand hills. There is a detachment of 350 men at Tejar and 200 at Lagarto. These positions are being held for the defense of the city. No aggressive movement is being made and no hostile act is contemplated."

"In Vera Cruz quiet prevails and the people are returning to their occupations. A large number of the poor who are unemployed will have to be looked out for. In San Juan d'Ulloa there are 500 prisoners who will have to be supplied with rations shortly and the 150 workmen there are out of employment."

"The food supply of Vera Cruz is estimated at about eight days. The main food supply of fruits and vegetables comes from some distance from territory controlled by Mexicans, and will soon have to be recalled."

U. S. MARINES BOARDING TRANSPORT AT PHILADELPHIA AND SCENE ON MEXICAN RAILROAD THEY WILL CONTROL



1-MARINES BOARDING S.S. MORRO CASTLE-2-SCENE ON MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILROAD-© 1914 BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Philadelphia, April 27.—About 1,000 United States marines boarded the chartered Morro Castle and have started for Vera Cruz to re-enforce Admiral Badger's men. An important mission

falling on the marines is the protection of the two railroads connecting Vera Cruz with Mexico City. These roads are necessary to our forces in case of an advance on Mexico City.

The illustration shows the marines boarding the Morro Castle and a view of the Mexican Central railroad a few miles west of Vera Cruz.

LIEUT. COL. MOSES

Commander of Marines Now On Way to Mexican Waters.



Photos by American Press Association.

Fletcher is Optimistic.

Vera Cruz, April 27.—Admiral Fletcher has information that leads him to believe better treatment will be secured to Americans in Mexico City than heretofore. He further believes there will be another train of American refugees from the capital today or tomorrow.

BRITISH ADMIRAL TO VISIT HUERTA

Will Try to Arrange for Passage of Foreigners.

Vera Cruz, April 27.—The officers on the staff of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, the commander of the British squadron here, and Captain Tweedle, commanding the British flagship Essex, left by train for Mexico City. They hope to be able to persuade President Huerta to permit all foreigners, particularly women and children, to leave the capital for Vera Cruz under the British flag. The officers were unaccompanied except by two British bluejackets carrying the colors. No Americans or newspaper correspondents were permitted on the train.

The admiral is hopeful of the success of the mission and that the federalists beyond the break in the track will permit the men to go through. A telegram has been sent to Mexico City explaining the nature of the mission. The admiral will co-operate with Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister.

This scheme was arranged at a conference between Rear Admirals Cradock and Badger. Rear Admiral Cradock will represent through his officers that the Americans have no desire for war with Mexico.

Wounded in Critical Condition. Washington, April 27.—First news on the condition of the American marines and sailors wounded in the fighting at Vera Cruz has come to the navy department in a dispatch from Rear Admiral Badger. Three of the men were reported in a critical condition, but with hope for recovery, and three in a serious condition. All the others were progressing favorably.

ARMY AVIATORS

Government Is Expected to Increase Flying Squadron.



Photo by American Press Association.

For Germans Only.

Vera Cruz, April 27.—American refugees seeking passage on the German ship Ypiranga were refused, with the statement only Germans would be permitted to go to Havana on her.

SEEK TO OUST GOV. AMMONS

Denver Mass Meeting Adopts Impeachment Resolution.

CROWD IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Fighting Between Colorado's Striking Miners and Guards Continues at Chandler, Where Four Men Are Reported to Have Fallen in Battle. Canon City Is Terrorized—Battle Raging Near Town.

Denver, Colo., April 27.—A crowd of men and women, from 5,000 to 6,000 in number, stood in a pouring rain on the lawn in front of the capitol building and heard the state administration denounced for permitting the murders in the southern coal strike district.

At the conclusion of the speech-making the mass meeting adopted resolutions condemning Governor Ammons as an accessory to the murder of babies and demanding his impeachment at a special session of the legislature which Ammons has agreed to call for May 4, or in the event of his failure to call the special session, those at the meeting are pledged to have him recalled.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one and was composed partly of Denver's most prominent citizens.

While this meeting was being held news was coming in from Trinidad telling of the tenseness of the situation there. Under a temporary truce the strikers are entrenched and ready to battle with the soldiers at any moment. These facts were explained to the crowd by the speakers at the meeting.

At the meeting in front of the capitol building men and women cheered the resolution, prepared by George Creel, former police commissioner. Mother Jones, just returned from Washington, addressed the crowd.

Since the truce was formed in the Ludlow district there has been only intermittent skirmishing there. The war scene has shifted to Chandler. Fighting between strikers and armed nonunion miners continues there. Four men were killed in the fighting there and the battle is still raging. There are 1,000 men engaged in this battle. The mine guards have one machine gun, but are at a disadvantage because the strikers are on higher land. Canon City is terrorized, lest the combatants carry the fight into that town, which is only a few miles from the mine. The dead are all mine guards. It is not known how many of the strikers, if any, have fallen.

Only the tired man knows the sweetness of repose.—T. W. Hanford.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

CHICAGO, April 27. Cattle—Steeves, \$7.10@7.25; Texas steers, \$7.10@7.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@5.65; cows and heifers, \$5.70@5.85; calves, \$6.00@6.10. Hogs—Light, \$5.50@5.65; mixed, \$5.45@5.60; heavy, \$5.25@5.40; rough, \$5.20@5.35; pigs, \$5.25@5.40. Sheep and Lambs—Native sheep, \$5.20@5.40; yearlings, \$5.70@5.85; native lambs, \$6.15@6.30. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$5.00@5.10; No. 2 white, \$5.00@5.10. Corn—No. 2, 67¢@68¢; No. 3, 66¢@67¢.

EAST BUFFALO, April 27. Cattle—Prime steers, \$17.00@18.00; ship-ping, \$16.50@17.50; butchers, \$16.00@17.00; heifers, \$15.50@16.50; cows, \$15.00@16.00; bulls, \$14.00@15.00; fresh cows and spring-cals, \$15.00@16.00; calves, \$15.00@16.00. Hogs—Heavy, \$19.00@20.00; mixed, \$18.50@19.50; Yorkers, \$18.00@19.00; pigs, \$17.00@18.00; roughs, \$16.00@17.00; stags, \$15.00@16.00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice wethers, \$15.00@16.00; ewes, \$14.00@15.00; mixed sheep, \$13.00@14.00; lambs, \$12.00@13.00. CLEVELAND, April 27. Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$18.00@19.00; butcher steers, \$17.00@18.00; cows, \$16.00@17.00; calves, \$15.00@16.00. Hogs—Yorkers, light Yorkers and mixed, \$19.00; heavies, \$18.00; roughs, \$17.00; stags, \$16.00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice wethers, \$15.00@16.00; ewes, \$14.00@15.00; mixed sheep, \$13.00@14.00; lambs, \$12.00@13.00. PITTSBURGH, April 27. Cattle—Heavy steers, \$18.00@19.00; fat steers, \$17.00@18.00; heifers, \$16.00@17.00; cows, \$15.00@16.00; butcher bulls, \$14.00@15.00; mixed cows, \$13.00@14.00; calves, \$12.00@13.00. Hogs—Heavies, \$19.00@20.00; Yorkers, \$18.00@19.00; pigs, \$17.00@18.00. Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, \$15.00@16.00; top lambs, \$14.00@15.00. CINCINNATI, April 27. Cattle—Steeves, \$17.00@18.00; cows, \$16.00@17.00; heifers, \$15.00@16.00; calves, \$14.00@15.00. Hogs—Packers and butchers, \$18.00@19.00; common to choice, \$17.00@18.00; pigs and lights, \$16.00@17.00. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$15.00@16.00; lambs, \$14.00@15.00. BOSTON, April 27. Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine washed, 27¢@28¢; XX, 27¢; half and three-fourths blood combing, 24¢@25¢; delaine unwashed, 23¢@24¢.

TOLEDO, April 27. Wheat 89¢; corn, 63¢; oats, 40¢; cloverseed, \$7.00.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

And United States Is Now In Full Control

Admiral Fletcher Now Rules at Vera Cruz.

CITIZENS SURRENDER ARMS

Bands Play Patriotic Airs as Guns, Revolvers, Knives and Swords Are Turned Over to American Officials. Wire Communication Between Mexican Capital and the Seaport Is Restored.

Vera Cruz, April 27.—Vera Cruz is under martial law. Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commanding the American naval forces on shore, issued a proclamation to this effect, and the last opportunity Mexicans had for handling their own affairs in Vera Cruz under their own laws disappeared.

Admiral Fletcher and his staff determined that there should be no more quibbling with the Mexican officials regarding forms of government, and until further notice the residents of this port will live and be judged by military law. The word has gone forth that disorder and unreason in any form shall receive swift and severe punishment.

This proclamation makes Rear Admiral Fletcher absolute ruler ashore, and it is generally agreed that he will use this power with regard for all, to the end that order shall be maintained.

It is expected that the martial law proclamation will have another effect—that of opening the way for more of the city and federal employees to return to their posts and co-operate in restoring the local government functions. Mexicans point out that these men will now be in position to explain to their friends and the existing government at the capital that under martial law they felt obliged to return to work.

To the accompaniment of a naval regimental band playing military and patriotic airs hundreds of Vera Cruzans complied with the demand of Rear Admiral Fletcher that they deliver all their arms. Men, women and children appeared in the plaza carrying rifles, shotguns, carbines, pistols, swords and knives of all ages and descriptions. They had the arms wrapped in newspapers, as they apparently feared to walk through the streets carrying the weapons.

Hardware stores delivered their arms by the wagonload. It was not necessary for the American authorities to send out searching parties, as the natives brought in the arms voluntarily in such large numbers that there were two lines of natives waiting from an early hour until noon when the time limit expired, to deliver their weapons. It is expected that persons found armed or possessing arms in their houses will be subject to imprisonment.

The results verify the belief that the city was a perfect arsenal and strengthened the conviction that the entire country is flooded with arms. Receipts were given in return for the arms and ammunition, though the time the articles will be returned is most remote. It is now believed that the people of Vera Cruz are convinced that they must respect and obey the Americans.

Communication by wire between Vera Cruz and Mexico City was established. This is the first communication with the capital in 60 hours. Lieutenant Bellinger made an ascent. He rose to a moderate height and flew northward about 25 miles, making a study of the San Francisco bridge, on the Intercoastal narrow gauge railroad.

Funston to Take Charge.

Washington, April 27.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced that when the army forces reach Vera Cruz, General Funston will take command of the land forces in that city. Upon the arrival of Funston it is planned to withdraw to the ships the bluejackets attached to them, leaving on shore about 3,000 marines that are to make up what is known as the expeditionary marine force, which with the 4,000 regular troops will give Funston about 7,000 men.